THE NEW LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.

Congress, at the late session, passed an act creating a Light-House Board, to consist of two officers of high rank of the Navy; one officer of the Engineers of the Army; one officer of the Topographical Engineers, and two civilians of eminent scientific attainments, together with an officer of the Navy and an officer of the Engineers as Secretaries; which Board is to have the entire management of the Light the United States.

The Board is attached to the Treasury Department, and is to conduct its operations under the superintendence and control of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is ex officio President of it.

Agreeably to the provisions of the above Act, th PRESIDENT has made the following admirable se lections as members of this highly-important Board, viz:

Captain WM. B. SHUBRICK, of the United States

Commander SAMUEL F. DUPONT, of the United States Navy. Brevet Brigadier General JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, of the Engineers.

Lieut. Colonel KBARNY, of the Topographical Engineers. Professor ALEXANDER D. BACHE, Chief of th

Coast Survey.
Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonia Institution:

And as Secretaries :

Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS, of the United States Navy, and Brevet Captain EDMUND S. F. HARDCASTLE, of the Topographical Engineers.

DEATH OF HON. BENJAMIN THOMPSON.

With deep regret we announce the death of the Hon. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Member of Congress from the Fourth District of the State of Massachusetts. He died at his residence in Charlestown, on Friday afternoon, after a short illness. He was a man of strict integrity, unswerving fidelity, and, with unassuming manners, he brought to the discharge of his public duties a fund of practical knowledge which made him a most useful and valuable legislator. He was highly respected and esteemed in the private walks of life, by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom his loss will be sorely felt. This is the third death which has occurred in the Massachusetts Congressional delegation within a few weeks.

The Chevalier PEREIRA DE SODRE, late Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, left Washington on Saturday with equal malice and vituperation. The more unlast for New York, where he will, with his family, embark for his own country. We quote from the New York "Express" the annexed paragraph as expressing correctly the estimation in which Mr. de S. is held in this city, short as his residence has been here; and as announcing the compliment to him by which our Government has manifested its He combines all the popular elements in an eminent personal kindness for him and its respect for his

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

"M. DE SODRE, Brazilian Minister at Washington, has been recalled by his Government. The United States have offered him a passage for him- Thinking men cannot be dragooned into the service self and family home in the steam frigate Saranac. now fitting out especially for him at Philadelphia, the claims of a hero and a statesman like WINFIELD not been less than an American, and recreant to the highest nee and an evidence of consideration and esteem both for the Minister and his master. M. de Sodré being a gentleman in great favor with every body in Washington, official and unofficial, the hope is expressed that he is recalled only to receive more marks of his Emperor's favor, and that he will come back clothed with the full powers of his high rank of Minister Plenipotentiary.

More Flinustiering .- We believe it is a fact that at one or more places in this city recruiting is going on for a new Flibustiering expedition against Cuba; also, that a firm here have received orders for the supply of ordnance and munitions. We trust that the proper authorities will see that our laws and treaties are faithfully observed. Mercy to the deluded men who volunteer requires this, as well as justice to our own character. If we could hope that any of them would see this paragraph, we would tell them that they have ten chances of laying their bones in Cuba, if they ever arrive there. where they have one of revolutionizing the island. The Creoles there have not pluck enough to achieve their independence, even if they desire it. The experiment of aiding them in the operation has been tried once, at the cost of many lives. Why should it be repeated? Remember that there are 20,000 good Spanish troops on the island, together with fortifications, resources, &c. The Flibustiers have nothing. They go, not to victory, but to certain defeat and ruin.

[New York Journal of Commerce.

We have no doubt but our Government will b on the alert, and take decided measures to prevent another band of deluded boys from being sacrificed in another marauding expedition to Cuba.

As much as we hear of "Lone Star" organiza tions and Flibustier recruiting in New York, we positively do not know of a single person engaged in this unlawful business who stands fair before the community as a good and respectable citizen. A few lazy, loafing, outlawed Creoles, and a few burnt speculators in "Cuban Bonds," are the prime movers in this "patriotic cause." They are the philanthropists whose hearts are bleeding so sympathetically for the wrongs and woes of the "down-trodden sub-

jects" of Spanish tyranny.
So long as we believe in the indisputable fact, that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Cuba are ready to spend not only their last dollar, but their last drop of blood, in defending their island from foreign invasion, no matter from what quarter or for what purpose the invaders may come, we shall deem it our duty to oppose any movement that can only end in the inglorious sacrifice of all who are engaged in it .- New York Mirror.

Hon. WM. BADGER died at his residence in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, on the 21st instant. He had filled various important offices under the State Government, and was Governor of his State in 1834 and 1835. He was 73 years of age.

We learn that not long since a vote was taken among the workmen on the Blue Ridge Tunnell and the adjacent works in VIRGINIA, composed mostly of the sons of the Emerald Isle, which showed a large majority in favor of Gen. Scott.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 8th of August. The papers contain the offi-cial recognition by Gen. URQUIZA of the indepen-dence of the Republic of Paraguay and the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, by which the free navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Parana is secured to the Republic of La Plata and Brazil. The English and French Commissioners had been presented to Urquiza. All the Provinces had given in their adhesion to the proposed national organization.

The Whito spiral is aroused in Florida. The canvass has been commenced there in earnest. Col. Ward, to white candidate for Governor, and Major Finley, one of the Whig Electors, have taken the stump and are carrying the war into the enemy's camp. Barbecues and free discussions are the order of the day, and the Whig champions bear themselves gallantly.

THE FREE-SOIL CANDIDATE.

The independent "Free-Soilers" are not idle They are not all of them in coalition with the De necrats. The Hon. JOHN P. HALE, who is their andidate for the Presidency, stands aloof from some of the doctrines of the Democrats, although he is certainly a professor of them rather than of Whig octrines. The reader will learn something of the tenor of the Speeches which he is making on his present circuit in the West from the following notice by a Whig paper of one of them:

FROM THE OHIO STATE GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 24. THE HALE DEMONSTRATION came in this city on ye terday afternoon. Neil's new Hall was well filled with attentive and respectful listeners. Hon. J. P. HALE addressed the meeting for one hour and a half. He is a House Establishment and the beacons and buoys in pleasant speaker, at times eloquent, net dealing in personal denunciation or abuse. Some of his points were well taken. The course pursued by Ohio's Senators. ALLEN and TAPPAN, both Locofocos, in voting for the adnission of Texas, was severely censured. How could the friends of freedom in the slave States stand up for the cause of liberty, when the Locofocos of Ohio, by both of her Senators, acted with the slaveholders in this game of acquiring new slave territory? But we have no time give even a sketch of his speech.

> Democratic papers at the South are uttering con plaints at the late passage by Congress of the Rive and Harbor Improvement Law. They say it is contrary to the Baltimore Platform and to the settled principles of the party, and would not be borne by them, only that they know that FRANKLIN PIERCE will make a great change in all such matters when he comes into power, and bring back the Democratic party to their old legitimate standard. They will not suffer their brethren at the North and West to be improving the tariff and improving the country if they can help it; and they know and are sure they have got a man as candidate for President who will take care to put down all such unconstitutional

> Commodore C. W. SKINNER has been appointed by the PRESIDENT Acting Secretary of the Navy during the absence of the Secretary, who is at the North on public duty.

The excursion of General Scott [to the West] has developed a sentiment which cannot fail to strike terror into the hearts of his opponents. They already seem to realize their doom and to see the handwriting on the wall. Political indignation finds vent in coarse calumnies because the people have chosen to attest their affection for General Scott. But these slanders, like the curses of the Eastern proverb, are destined to come home to roost. Gen. HARRISON and Gen. TAYLOR, in their day, were pursued in the same persecuting spirit. It is only natural, then, that Gen. Scott, whose good fortune and excesses of war. Aliketo Americans, whether native it has been to achieve more for the Republic than either of these illustrious men, should be assailed exceptionable the life of our candidate, the more keenly is he tracked and slandered.

Every omen which comes to us brings increased reason for the belief that Gen. Scorr's election will be the most triumphant vindication of Whig principles which has been witnessed for many years. degree, and presents those features of character which are peculiarly fitted to shine in the Chief Magistracy. Party ties are not sufficiently strong to restrain the gushing fervor of popular affection. of a mere partisan, without merit or name, when true and conscientious Democrats have abandoned party, preferring to obey the higher summons which patriotism has made. - North American.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

We learn that the removal of the Menominee Indians, as provided for by Congress, from their present location in Wisconsin to their appointed home in the Fox River region of the same State, will take place immediately. The proper orders and instruc-tions have been issued to the Superintendent, Major MURRAY, and the necessary contracts for removal made with responsible parties. These matters have been arranged quite satisfactorily to the Indians themselves

It is gratifying also to learn that the delegation of Shawnees, after many months' waiting in Washington, have at length been settled with, and are enabled to go home with a sum of money, that, when duly divided amongst their people, will probably do much good. About thirty-eight thousand dollars is the amount they received, accruing from the sale of stocks in which their funds had been invested. The Shawnees are very far advanced towards civilization

The very able speech delivered by the Hon. J. A. PEARCE, of Maryland, in the United States Senate everal months since, in defence of the administration of Gen. TAYLOR and his successor, Mr. FILL-MORE, particularly in relation to the charge brought against them of alleged abuse in California, is now published in pamphlet form. The Philadelphia American, speaking of it, says: "A more complete and successful vindication we have

ever read. Every charge is met and satisfactorily answered by official documents. The speech of Mr. PRARCE occupies thirty-eight octave pages; but its perusal will amply repay every American who has any respect for the nemory of that pure and spotless patriot ZACHARY TAY-LOR. In the course of the delivery of this speech, which occupied two days, Mr. Pearce was so often interrupted by interrogatories and explanations that we took the liberty to count them, and we find from the official copy of his speech, now before us, printed at the office of the Congressional Globe, that he was thus interrupted no less

than forty-eight different times. "Notwithstanding these repeated interruptions, he reserved during the debate the most perfect equanimity of temper, and avoided all personalities. He never lost sight of the high position he occupies. He never forgot that he was an American Senator and a gentleman."

EULOGY ON MR. CLAY .- It is stated in the Louis rille Journal that the Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN will deliver a Discourse on the Life and Services of the great CLAY on the 29th of November next. largest hall in the city is to be obtained, and all friends from a distance are to be welcomed by regular Louisville hospitality.

INDIAN TREATY.-The Minnesota Democrat says the Sioux chiefs have signed the treaty as amended, after considerable persuasion, and thus averted threatened difficulties. The Sioux are to have temporary possession of the most hospitable and cordial manner. The vile slanthe reservation, and will probably remain there for some der that he is vain, proud, haughty, and aristocratic, years. The reservation commences at Little Rock, Min. that he will not recognise or speak to a common man in nesota river, some forty miles above the Big Bend, and citizen's common dress, has received its death-blow in imbraces ten miles each side of the river from that point this community. Our laborers know the story is false. to Big Stone Lake.

GEN. SCOTT IN THE WEST.

PROM THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL OF SEPTEMBER 23. The journey of General Scott from Cliceland to Columbus was a complete triumphal much. At every point where the express train staped vast masses of the people, the real hard-workin farmers and mechanics of the land, were there, eger and anxious to see, to hear, and to take by the hand the great patriot chieftain who for so long a period has been listinguished in the annals of the nation. Geneal Scott, army. But it has been for years impossible for him to the Club. travel through the country without being met with the I am a decided and very earnest supporter of the Whig with great propriety.

The people along the road will remember the 21st of I was when that gentleman was passed over. september with great pleasure, and we have no doubt will be a pleasure to him in his declining years. Long may he live to enjoy the warm regard and affection of the

A Vile Slander Repelled—Speech of Gen. Scott to the Germans.

paragraph from the Westbote, a German paper published in Columbus, and containing the statement that old chieftain, with quick and indignant response, repelled standing at least four inches above the tallest of those among whom he stood, his form seemed gigantic, as with Whig supporter of Whig measures. heightened color and flashing eye, and a wave of his hand that expressed a calm defiance of all such assailants, he nated by a general Convention of Whigs from all the aragraph presented.

"New and before unknown to me are such things as have now been told me. They surprise and they pain me.
They at once concern all that I value personally, and aim
Whigh at least no Southern White so far as I know takes.

Pierce will hardly get fifty yetes. Mississipping a doubtblow at all that wherein, if I know myself, I have the highest pride. They attack my own identity. The prin-ciples for which I had believed I need never search my I am met with charges of injustice and cruelty while lead-ing an American army through Mexico, and while parti-cipating alike in its trials and its triumphs.

"Gentlemen, it was my let to lead an American army upon a foreign field. I west resolved to sustain, in the fore-front of my progress, the high-tide water-mark of our American civilization, in all its moral and civil virtue The standard of our own ani not the practices of that for-eign country was the standard which I sought for the gornment of men's passions and the control of the license or of foreign birth, and to Mexicans, I declared my pur-

pose and exhibited my principles of action.

"I promulged the martal code. Doubtless you all have read it. I deemed it recessary. I could do nothing without it. It announced the spirit of our progress, and held amenable to punishment all who forgot manhood, and threatened to bring shane upon our flag, dishoner to our arms, or a reproach upon our virtue. Without it we had not conquered, or, if we had conquered, the brightest trophy of our conquest had been wanting. It would have been a physical triumph, and a physical triumph alone. Humanity would have discound us. I promulged that order. Read it, and read it again, gentlemen, and then American arms, and under the American flag, even into

done less? They say I hanged some Germans, and tied trymen. It is for this reason that thousands of up and flogged others. Gentlemen, some persons were hand and an experience Demograte have abandoned hanged in Mexico. The names of all of them I do not now recollect. Whether any were Germans or not I know. not. But for what—yes, for what were they hanged? I hanged one for murder, gentlemen; I hanged one for rape

swerable for vile misdeeds against the laws of God and man as if he were then upon American soil.

"For such crimes they suffered; for such crimes as here, in your own Ohio—a land of law—would have brought lown upon them severe penalties, and with equal justice. Some did suffer death. But their trial was fair, impar-Some did suffer death. But their trial was fair, impartial, and upon the same principles of solid law upon which they would have been adjudged guilty here among you. Do some say I hanged fifteen Germans, and that others were arraigned and flogged without cause or trial. Gentlemen, I know nothing of it. It is false; it is a lic—an invention, gentlemen—a lie. I see aged citizens before me. I see eminent lawyers here. And gentlemen, you see me much excited. But is it not for cause? For one who for fifty wears here excelled over solved over the control of the compromise, one and all, than Winfield Scott; and when he pledged himself to have law included, he only pledged himself to what he had always approved, and had exerted himself to have passed. Of this the proof before the public for fifty wears here excelled over solved over the control of the contr the for fifty years has scarcely ever walked, rose, slept, or even taken a cup of cold water in the field, the town, or the camp, but that or the camp, but that his thoughts were of his country, her virtues, her renown, her honor, to be thus assailed, it is mon-structs, it is intolerable! Gentlemen, I did, with a high hand, sustain the law, which, with uprightness in my heart, I determined to sustain. I did hang for murder; I did hang for rape; I did hang for treason; and I flogged thieves and pickpockets. For, gentlemen, let me again say, I not only carried with me, but I resolved, with every resource I could command, to rustain, fearlessly and effectually, in its virtue and its choicest blessings, not only to my own command, but to choicest blessings, met only to my own command, but to defenceless and peaceable Mexicans, that civilization; yes, that Christian civilization of which I was proud to believe that army might appear a

worthy representative.
"But, gentlemen, I was no respecter of persons. Ame rican or Mexican, native born or foreign born; whoever knew the law and obeyed it not; whoever, reckless of his own re-sponsibilities and the rights of others, trampled under foot and set at naught the law that was over all, I PUNISHED. I did hang for the crimes stated, and I would have hung an hundred seekers of innocent blood and violators of female chastity, if so many had been the offenders! And for this, perverted and misshaped, I am made answerable to a charge against which my every feeling revolts, and which my whole nature and my whole life repel. No. which my whole nature and my whole life repel. No, gentlemen, it is a lie, (the charge as made, or that any were wrongfully punished,) a false and GROUNDERS lie. I am not unthankful to my good friend who has told me of these things. It was right. But, gentlemen, I stand here before you, and declare, as I have already declared, and again declare, that the principles that governed my command in Mexico are those of my life. To that life, in my country's service, I need not appeal in vain for an answer now. With equal freedom and confidence do I throw myself upon the honest verdict of every man, who, with me, served his country in the fields of Mexico."

Departure of Gen. Scott.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday the illustrious Conqueror of Mexico left this city for Circleville, Chillicothe, &c., on his way to Maysville, Ky. The excitement and joy caused by his presence continued unabated till the last, and when the coach in which he was seated drove off, the welkin rang with shouts and cheers of "Huzza for Scorr." Thousands of our citizens called upon him, and for each one, without regard to nation or position, he had a word in season. Every man, woman, and child left his presence pleased and delighted with the arbanity of the General. A large number of German and Irish citizens called upon him, and were treated in the most hospitable and cordial manner. The vile slamed of the word of the word of the general conting and prospect, the answers were uniformly of the General. A large number of German and Irish citizens called upon him, and were treated in the most hospitable and cordial manner. The vile slamed of the word of the word of the general conting valuable in Whig principles, and delighted with the will not recognise or speak to a common man in division of the word of the general conting valuable in Whig principles, and dissolve our party organization at once and for ever. I have made no reference to Mr. Graham, not because the will not recognise or speak to a common man in division of the word of the general confidence. If the vote to careful where the story is false. They have had a demonstration of what his whole life has taught, that he is a true gentleman, that he respects all classes, that he has a hearty sympathy for the masses are for discharging the duties of the second office, and the continuence of fraud or duplicity; a brave soldier, a true patriot, with the will not recognize one of fraud or duplicity; a brave soldier, a true patriot, with the will not recognize and lofty and generous, he cannot been taken in the will not recognize or speak to a common man in dictizent experiments of the second of the second of every control but he cannot been taken the will not recognize or speak to a common of the general continuence or speak to a common of the general continuence or speak to a common of the general continuence or speak to a common of the speak of the general continue abated till the last, and when the coach in which he was

LETTER FROM SENATOR BADGER.

The following letter from the Hon. GEORGE B.

RALEIGH, SEPTEMBER 21, 1852. at each of these points, was enthusiastically alled out, I returned from Washington, to attend and address the and addressed the people briefly but eloquently and ap- Club of our city upon the pending Presidential election. propriately. He has studiously refrained from all allu- Having been prevented, by a cause beyond my control, sion to party topics. His is not a political mission. He from doing what I had thus purposed, I deem it proper, is ordered by our Government to proceed to Maysville, in order to prevent or correct mistake or misstatement where he will meet a Commission to select a location for respecting my position and views, to submit this coman hospital for infirm aged soldiers of the United States munication to you, and to ask that it may be read to

warmest greetings from his admiring countrymen. His national nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presipresent position, as the candidate of the Whig party for dency. It is known to you, sir, as well as to many others resident, renders it a delicate duty for him to receive of my friends, that Gen. Scorr was not my first choice and dispose of these manifestations of regard in an appro- for the Presidency; that I preferred Mr. FILLMORE, and priate manner. But his long experience and great good greatly desired his nomination by the Convention. I will sense come to his aid, and enable him to meet the task add, in all frankness, that probably no man in the United States was more disappointed, not to say dissatisfied, than

But what have these preferences, disappointments that the grateful and enthusiastic reception he has met dissatisfactions to do with the important issue now submitted to the American people, and by them soon to be decided? The question is not between Millard Fillmore and Winfield Scott, but between Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce; and, assuming the superiority, in point of cept by those who are in the constant receipt of advices qualifications, of Mr. Fillmore over Gen. Scott, it by no neans follows that the latter is not immeasurably above Judge HEYL waited upon General Scorr, and, on | Gen. Pierce in his claims upon the nation, and especially schalf of some of our German citizens, referred to a the Whig party. For Fillmore Whigs to retire in gloomy discontent from the contest because the Whig of their choice was not selected by the Convention, is to give a Gen. Scorr tied to one tree and flogged fifteen Germans preference to men over principles, to names over things; while in Mexico. Other charges, of his having hanged for such Whigs to join our opponents and make war upon others cruelly and unjustly, were also referred to. Never the nominee of the party, is to desert Mr. Fillmore himhave we witnessed a scene more imposing than when the self, to repudiate the course he recommends and pursues, and to involve themselves in the pitiable absurdity of supthe false and malignant charge. Lofty in stature, and porting Democratic men and measures, out of an extreme and exclusive zeal for Whig measures and for a decided Is not this so? Let us see: Winfield Scott was nomi-

attered his emphatic protest against such assaults as that States. That Convention, previous to his nomination, had adopted a set of resolutions embodying the principles of the Whig party. General Scott has accepted both the Whig, at least no Southern Whig, so far as I know, takes Pierce will hardly get fifty votes. Mississippi is a doubtany exception. To abandon the nomination, then, so far ful State to-day, and will be carried for Scott if his friends as this contest is concerned, is clearly to abandon the there but realize their own strength, as part of them do. wn bosom in vain, are here undermined or denied me. principles themselves. It is to prefer Democratic mea. Illinois can be carried if the Whigs but work there as sures to be carried out by a Democratic President, to those of Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, &c. are now Whig measures to be carried out by a Whig named Scott. working. After the election is over, if it be lost, every when these same measures are admitted to be altogether one will say, "How easily it might have been carried if excellent, and to be greatly desired, if carried out by a | we had only known how close it was!" And so of Iowa, | article: Whig bearing the name of Fillmore. Now, if any man Wisconsin, and other States. Let Scott and Pierce be prefers the principles of the Democratic party, then it is fairly set before the whole people, and every vote called his duty to support the nominees of that party; but how, out, and the majority for Scott will exceed any ever in the name of reason and patriotism, can a Whig support given, except to Harrison. for President one who will, in the administration of the oppose the wrong?

Again: The Southern Whigs were represented in the youd doubt or contingency. Convention. A platform of principles was proposed and adopted which met their entire approval. General Scott was nominated, and that nomination was then ratified and confirmed by those Southern Whig representatives. How then in honor can we, Southern Whigs, refuse to support this nomination? It was known to all before the Con-American arms, and under the American flag, even into an enemy's country, all the elements of social order, and that regard for personal right that belonged to our own free institutions in the United States.

"Yes, I sought to carry with me, and resolved to maintain at all hazards among my own command, and also that people among whom we should be thrown, that high-standard of virtue and honor which we boasted at home. Had I not been less than an American, and recreant to the highest interests of humanity and the age we rejoice in, if I had one less? They say I hanged some Germans, and ted support to Mr. Fillmore had he been selected by the Convention? Such a refusal on their part we should have regarded and denounced as an act of treachery and But I cannot support Franklin Pierce, by word or deed, baseness; and from this we may learn to estimate the true

character of such a refusal on our part.

It has been said that Gen. Scott has not heartily adopthanged one for murder, gentiemen; I hanged one for rape upon an innocent young female, and for profane and wicked church robbery. All knew the law that was over them. Every man of them knew he would be held as an held written or spoken. In his letter to the President has written or spoken. In his letter to and the deed, does not approve, the platform laid down by the Convention. How is this ascertained? Not from any thing of the Convention he accepts the nomination and the de-claration of principles annexed. What he says of the nomination he says of the declaration, and no more. therefore, what he says amounts to an approval of one, why does it not also of the other?

But, in fact, no man was more decided in favor of the

left for denial or doubt.

It has been made an objection to Gen. Scott that he

It has been made an objection to ten. Scott that he wrote nothing on the compromise before his nomination. If this be an objection, does it not apply with at least equal force to Gen. Pierce? He was specially interrogated by Mr. Scott, of Richmond, and made no reply, or, if he replied, that reply has been withheld from the public. But the question for us is not when Gen. Scott wrote

but what he wrote; and the position he now occupies, and which he has all along occupied, is decided and hearty

support of the whole compromise in all its parts as a final settlement. What more can be required?

It has been objected to Scott that Seward, Greeley, and Weed support him. Well, do not both the Van Burens, Preston King, Hallet, B. F. Butler, David Wilmot, the father of the odious proviso, and many others of like abolition opinions support Pierce? If the support of the latter candidate by Abolitionists is entirely consistent with his soundness on the slavery question, how, in fairness, can it be alleged that the support given to the former, by persons of like opinions, argues any unsoundness in him upon that question? Is it supposed that Seward will influence Scott? And shall Pierce not be influenced by such men as the Van Burens, and King, and Hallet, and Butler, and Wilmot?

But, sir, could we have nominated any candidate to whom our opponents would not have alleged a like objec-tion? Had Fillmore or Webster been nominated—for the injustice done to whom the Locofeco press have expressed such indignant complaints—would he not have been charged by that press in the South with abolitionism, or at any rate with being unreliable for the South; while at the North he would have been every where arrayed as a pro-slavery man, unfit to be trusted by Northern freemen? Surely he would. Why not? Scott has been charged with cowardice; and surely they who make this charge would not have been withheld by its mendacity from charging Webster or Fillmore with abolitionism.

It appears, then, sir, to me, as Mr. Fillmore has said,

that Gen. Scott is "entitled to the support of every true Whig." Surely we of the South may well confide in him. Born and reared in a Southern State, accustomed to slavery from his infancy, having his relations and the friends of his youth here, what is there in the antecedents of his early life to justify distrust? Honorable in his principles, true to his engagements, and shown in his past life to be far removed from all that has the appear-ance of fraud or duplicity: a brave soldier, a true patriot,

THE AWAKENING.

PROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. Diedrich Knickerbocker tells a story of a Dutchman who undertook to jump a wide ditch, and, in order to do so, went back so far and run so furiously that when he reached the brink he was completely blown, and either stuck fast or tumbled in; at all events, he failed to get over.
"Where's your enthusiasm for General Scott?"

has been the cry of his antagonists since his nomi-

nation. It was in vain that we answered, "It is in the

hearts of the People, and will be manifested at the pro-

per time." Because thousands did not neglect their busi.

felt no enthusiasm for Scott, and would not be called forth to elect him. And the leaders did their best, by bragging, bullying, and offering to violate the laws by betting, to make the Whigs faint and give up the contest. At length they perceive their mistake. The quietness they mistook for apathy was the dictate of security, of confidence. People saw no use in giving five months to a contest for which six weeks would suffice. They gave the summer to their farms or their business, knowing that for so easy a job as the election of Gen. Scott the fall would be ample time. And now, having their work in shape to enjoy a little respite, they are taking hold of the Presidential canvass. There are no more complaints of apathy-no more satanic grins over the paucity of Whig meetings. From Maine to Iowa, from Buffalo to New Orleans, the rally for Scott is spontaneous and universal. The change within a fortnight can hardly be realized exfrom all parts of the country. And every where, as the Scott ranks are formed, our friends are astonished at their strength. Here is Connecticut at our elbow, which the Pierce men have hoped to carry, and where they will still make an earnest fight, but in which they will be beaten (if we are not grossly deceived) as they have not been since 1840. Tennessee has been debatable, but not a Scott man in its length and breadth has longer a doubt of it. Delaware went against us two years ago; but it will now give Scott a larger majority than it ever gave to any candidate for President. In Maryland, the Whigs have been tickling their adversaries with a present of half a dozen Old Fogies, and for every one of them we shall add at least a hundred to Scott's majority. And so New York has been talked of as a doubtful State, which

Scott of any State in the Union. But it is not only in the naturally Whig States that this

is sheer humbug. Unless Pennsylvania out-does all ex-

nectation, New York will give the largest majority for

Friends of Gen. Scott! we know whereof we affirm Government, oppose what the Whig believes right, and when we assure you that all goes well. We are no prosupport what he believes wrong, merely because a differ- phet, and cannot say what the future has in store, but ent Whig has been chosen by the representatives of his to-day the prestige of success is all on our side, and every mediately repaired to the residence of the wounded man, party from the one he preferred, to support the right and indication portends an overwhelming triumph for Old who appears to have been in an humble condition of life, Chippewa. Take hold with us, and place his triumph be-

A DISTINGUISHED ACCESSION.

Ex-Governor Lucas, of Ohio, one of the most distinguished Democrats of the West, but now President of a Scorr and GRAHAM Club in Iowa city, vention that General Scott's name would be presented to has come out in a most powerful letter, declaring

for the important office of President, consistent with prin-ciples which I have ever as a Democrat entertained, nor with the voluntary pledges that I made to the Democratic Convention of Ohio which nominated me in 1834 as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor of that flourishing State; these pledges being as follows:

"My motto has over been principles, measures, and men that will carry principles and measures into effect, and you may rest assured that, whatever may be my station or situation in life, you may always find me in the ranks of Democracy, supporting the principles and measures that were professed and acted upon in the administration of a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson, and such men as will carry their principles and measures that we offect?

The position Mr. Pierce has ever occupied, in Congress or any other public station, in reference to questions vital to Western prosperity, has been antagonistical to those which were advocated and dearly cherished by those emiwhich were advocated and dearly cherished by those eminent statesmen whose election to the Presidency I most heartily and cordially advocated. They taught, and I have ever believed that the Constitution vested in Congress, the power to open and repair harbors and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and that it was expedient that Congress should exercise such power when such improvements are necessary for the common defence, for the promotion and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States, and improvements being nations, or among the States—said improvements being national and general in their character. I understand Mr. Pierce to superadd to the above doctrine a proviso to the effect that the waters on which these improvements are to be made shall be salt, and that they shall be moved are to be made shall be salt, and that they shall be moved by tides. He has, in effect, declared that the depths of the waters to be improved, nor their capacity for trade among the States, form no criterion for a just demand upon federal protection. His political history, as collected from his action in Congress, no less than from his letter to the committee of the Convention, accepting his nomination to the Presidency in the terms set forth in the platform, furnish evidence of his hostility to all the prominent measures which tend to Western prosperity, of which internal improvements and domestic industry are which internal improvements and domestic in the most important.

As a Western man, therefore, and as an original Jack-

As a Western man, therefore, and as an original Jackson Democrat, as a friend to internal improvements, and to the protection and encouragement of American industry, I cannot and I will not support such a man as Franklin Pierce for the Presidency. And as there are now but two prominent candidates before the American people, namely, Gen. Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce, one of whom will necessarily be elected the next President, I shall most cheerfully and freely give my vote and influence to Gen. Scott. I believe him by far the best Democrate of the standard services of the servic crat of the two, and one whom every friend to the West particularly, and to internal improvements, and to the promotion of American industry, ought to prefer and to ordially support.

GEN. SCOTT IN NEW YORK.

The prospects for the success of Gen. Scorr in the State of New York are now exceedingly cheering, and every day until the election promises to increase the numher of his political friends. The Tribupe, speaking of the subject, on the strength of observations made on the occasion of the late Whig Convention at Syracuse, says : "We met at Syracuse delegates representing the Whigs

UNITED STATES MINT.

We are now enabled to publish a complete table of the coinage and deposites at the Mint and all the from the 1st of January down to the 1st instant. There has been an increase in the deposites of gold for the eight months, as shown in the table, of a little over \$1,000,000; this increase would have been greater but for a delay in one arrival at the close of August, which threw a large manifest forward into September. Thus the total deposites at the Philadelphia Mint, for the expired portion of the current month, amount to \$4,152,500. and a farther sum will be added if the next steame ness to wander off hundreds of miles at every call of a with gold arrives when due.

Scott meeting, they flattered themselves that the people Comparative Statement of Deposites of Gold at the United States Mints, from Jan. 1, to Aug 31: PHILADELPHIA. United States Gold .. \$31,082,900 521,698 27,939,418 81,940,958 NEW ORLEANS. 6,048,569 United States Gold .. 2,906,960 106.917 6,174,079 3,013,877 CHARLOTTE. 235,061 United States Gold. DARLONEGA. 178,829 283.094 304,327 34,577,281 34,502,387 85,542,251 Coinage of the Mints of the United States, from January 1st to August 31st, 1852:

Mints. Gold. Süver. Copper. Total:

Philadelphia, \$32,263,211 \$409,043 \$39,122,61 \$32,711,376,51

>36,494,148 527,043 39,122.61 37,060,313.61 The receipts of gold in Great Britain from Australia have far exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine: for the first six months of 1852 they reached he sum of about \$10,000,000. This shows not only that the sands there have been unusually productive, but also that many hands have been in gathering the precious deposite, as the whole receipts at our Mints for the second year after gold was discovered (i. e. 1849) were only \$6,151,360. If these receipts continue to increase at the same

New Orleans... 3,725,000 118,000 Charlotte, N.C. 217,299

TRUE HUMANITY.

[Journal of Commerce.

rate California will soon be thrown into the shade.

The occurrence of a distressing accident on the reception of Gen. Scott at Columbus, Ohio, last week, has called forth from the Editor of the Philadelphia North American the following interesting

The telegraphic despatch in our paper yesterday morning detailed with some minuteness the particulars of a lamentable accident which occurred during Gen. Scorr's reception at Columbus on Wednesday. It appears that at a salute fired on that occasion a worthy German citizen was seriously injured by the bursting of a cannon. · As soon as Gen. Scott was informed of the accident, he imand gave his wife thirty dollars: doubtless every cent of money he had about him. Subsequently, when he learned that the German had died from the injuries received, he sent the widow a check for four hundred dollars, accompanied with a becoming expression of sympathy.

We do not cite this incident as one for which General Scott is entitled to any remarkable credit, or upon which a claim to favorable consideration may be rested. There are thousands of such, and even more striking, events

History, in no age and in no country, presents the name of a, commander, comparing in achievements and position with Gen. Scott, whose moral reputation can challenge a severer scrutiny. From the time of his entrance into the army until this day, notwithstanding all the temptations by which he was surrounded, and the opportunities which were thrust upon him, not one blemish has tainted his character, or one imputation dimmed the brightness of his honor.

For the first time is a period reaching nearly to the far limits of half a century, have the famishing bloodhounds of party tracked him into the virtuous seclusion of domestic life, and howled at his doors with venomous vituperation. But they have only deepened the popular sympathy and excited more earnestly the indignation of the country. Gen. Scott is as poor to-day as when he received his first commission from the hands of Themas Jefferson. Sharing the dangers and vicissitudes of the common soldier in the ranks, he has freely given from his own purse whatever was needed to console the soldier's condi-tion. On the frontiers of Canada; amidst the ravages of the cholera; in the hammocks of Florida; and among the wounded in Mexico, he was the friend and the nurse of the dying and afflicted. He, the great commander, could find time enough from his oppressive duties to visit the sick and to smooth the pillow of the suffering; to give to humanity what others were giving to pleasure and selfgratification. Such things must be remembered. They impress themselves indelibly upon the popular heart, and will be answered with grateful pulsations.

THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN TENNESSEE.

FROM THE MEMPHIS EAGLE OF SEPTEMBER 12.

We are glad to see from the subjoined list of appointments that our friend Col. JOHN W. CROCKETT, of this city, is about to take the field actively for Scorr and GRAMAM. Col. C. takes this step at the earnest request and solicitation of the Whigs of Memphis and the Union Whig Club of this city. We congratulate our friends in Henderson, Decatur, Carroll, Henry, Weakly, Gibson, Dyer, Lauderdale, and Tipton counties on now having the opportunity afforded them of hearing one of the ablest champions of the Whig cause in the Southwest.

PUBLIC SPEAKING. Col. JOHN W. CROCKETT will address the people at the following places, and at the time designated, on the lasnes in colved in the pending Presidential contest, viz:

Henderson co., Saturday, MeNairy, Monday, Henderson, Tuesday, Decatur, Wednesday Purdy, Jack's Creek, Jack's Creek, Henderson, Decatursville, Decatur, Pleas. Exchange, Henderson, 7, 21st day, 22d Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Paris, Conyersville, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesd 29th "
30th "
1st Oct'r.
2d "
4th "
5th " Naples, Latham's Mills, Weakly, Ury's Mills. Yorkville, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tipton, He will commence each day at 11 o'clock, and will obser-fully divide the time with any gentleman representing the De-mocratic cause who may desire to meet him, reserving the right to reply every alternate day.

MEMPHIS, September 11, 1852.

Worse AND WORSE .- Already this week there have been eight cases of murder, homicide, or deadly assault in the city of New York, by the knife, the pistel, or brutal violence, and three of the sufferers are already dead! A gentleman was twice fired at in Broadway, yesterday morning, at four o'clock, and the bone of his arm was badly shattered.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, SEPTEMBER 25.—A jeweller of St. Louis, her with his whole family, aix in number, was poisoned unday morning in consequence of partaking of food which a quantity of arrense had been put. Two mutatters had employ are suspected of having committed the money of the daughters is dead; the others are slowly recover.